

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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REFERENCES

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1. References to hospitals and wounded soldiers in radio broadcasts on 18 February 1953 appear to indicate that some of the Chinese soldiers wounded in Korea may have been brought to Sinkiang with their families, thereby increasing the Chinese population in the Province. These references include the following:

- a. At a meeting held on 15 February "to express best wishes to members of the People's Army in Sinkiang and their families," CHU Ting-lien, "speaking on behalf of the families of the People's Volunteers in Korea, said, 'Being deeply gratified by the government's sympathetic concern for us, I will continuously write to my son and call on him to fight the enemy to the end.'" At the same meeting Abdul Rahman Muhiti¹, Home Minister, read a letter drafted on behalf of the peoples of Sinkiang to the "People's Army stationed in Sinkiang, the People's Volunteers at the Korean front, and wounded soldiers who are members of the revolutionary armies."

- b. On the eve of the Chinese New Year, the Provincial Committee for the Welfare of the People's Army and Their Families sent groups of representatives to express good wishes and deep sympathy to the officers and men of the Chinese Communist army and the wounded and sick soldiers. "The first group, led by Amin Makhdum², visited the Sinkiang Military Regional Hospital in Qutubi and the headquarters of Shikhanza Garrison and its hospital. The second group, led by Abdulla Zakirov,³ visited the Provincial Army Headquarters and its political department. The third group, led by CHANG Fu-chen, visited the hospital of a certain corps."

2. The presence or expectation of popular resistance against the Communist regime may be indicated by the announcement, on 20 February, that the Peasants' Union had set up 82 peace preservation groups. This item was

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in the report that land reforms in Suiting (N 44-03, E 80-49), Chilpangza (sic) and Kuldja (N 43-55, E 81-14) areas of Ili District and in Hami (N 42-48, E 93-27) District would be by the end of February 1953.

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4. The following items of economic information were included in the broadcasts:

- a. A broadcast on 27 February stated that the Sinkiang Branch of the Bank of China had decided to give loans totaling more than 76 million dollars in 1953, an amount five times that loaned in 1952. However, on 21 March it was reported that a single village had received a loan of 41 million dollars from the State Bank, which had made possible the purchase of 3 oxen, 3 horses, 7 wagons, seeds, and some agricultural tools.
- b. On 21 February it was announced that in 1953 agricultural production would be nine percent over that of 1952. In the village which had received the loan reported on 27 February, the yield target for 1953 was set at 1,830,840 jings (approximately three million pounds), representing an increase of about 18 percent over 1952. In 1952 this village had wasted 70,000 jings of grain by careless sowing.
- c. On 14 March it was reported that the Hami District Cooperative, employing 14 ironsmiths, had manufactured 1,990 agricultural tools since November 1952, and that the Urumchi Cooperative had produced 30,000 agricultural tools. An earlier report, on 21 February, had said that the Urumchi Cooperative had since July 1952 employed 70 ironsmiths, and 30 molders had produced 80 percent of the quota of agricultural tools it had undertaken to make before the start of the 1953 cultivation season.

5. On 3 March, in connection with reports of reactions to Stalin's death, the following persons were mentioned:

- a. Among those who paid condolence visits to Acting Soviet Consul General Baranov were: Amin Makhdum, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Assembly; Abdulla Zakirov, secretary-general of the Sinkiang government; Polat Alimi⁵, deputy chairman of the Sinkiang Finance and Economics Committee; Dr. TU Chi⁶, Minister for Agriculture and Forests; KHA Bing-sian, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forests; LU Hu-chien, Deputy Minister for Law and Order⁷; Majid Teanzin⁸, Minister of Transportation; Yusuf Khan, a Kazakh, assistant commander of a certain corps; KAO Shu-shien, chairman of the Workers' Union; YAO Vi-yuan, head of the Association of Democratic Women, with her deputies, Rashida and Fatima; Mahinur Qasinova⁹, member of the Chinese delegation to the Vienna Peace Conference; and Nusrat Shahida¹⁰, secretary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.
- b. Burhan Shahidi sent telegrams of condolence to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and to the Soviet Council of Ministers.
- c. Saifullah Yor¹¹, governor of Kashgar, paid a condolence call at the Soviet Consulate at Kashgar.
- d. Anwar Jakalin and Margul, assistant commander of a certain army corps,

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paid condolence visits to the Soviet consulate at Kuldja.

6. On 11 March 1953 a large meeting held to mourn Stalin was reported. The speakers at the meeting were WANG En-mao, secretary of the Sinkiang Communist Party; Abdulla Zakirov, speaking on behalf of the Sinkiang Youth Democratic League; KAO Shi-shien¹², speaking on behalf of the Workers' Union; and Rashida, the wife of Burhan, speaking on behalf of the Sinkiang Women's Association.
7. Other personalities mentioned in radio broadcasts included the following:
 - a. CHANG Shu-ching, Sinkiang Regional Military Commander, who attended a meeting to celebrate the third anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty.
 - b. Vice Consul Ivanov, who was one of the representatives of the Soviet Union at that same meeting.
 - c. ZING Dee, deputy chief of the Political Department of the Sinkiang Military Area, who attended a meeting on 15 February to express good wishes to the members of the Chinese Communist army in Sinkiang and their families.

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Comments

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1. Abdul Rahman Muhiti is the nephew of General Mahmud Muhiti.

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2. Amin Makhdum was a member of the so-called Haj which visited India from China in 1952.

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Comment

4. The reference may be to Nanchan Bulak (N 41-15, E 88-56).

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- 25X1 7. [REDACTED] Comment. In August 1950 LIU Hu-p'ing was reported as a deputy director of the Public Security Office, Sinkiang government.
- 25X1 8. [REDACTED] Comment. This appears to be the name of a Tartar from the Tientsin area.
- 25X1 9. [REDACTED] Comment. The list of members of the Chinese delegation to the Congress of Peoples for Peace in Vienna, announced on 12 December 1952, included Mayinuerh, Uighur, vice president of the Sinkiang Democratic Women's Federation.
- 25X1 10. [REDACTED]
- 25X1 11. [REDACTED] Comment. Saifullah Yov was formerly a member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.
- [REDACTED] 25X1
- 25X1 12. [REDACTED] Comment. This is probably the KAO Shu-shien mentioned in paragraph 5 a. [REDACTED] 25X1

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